

longer, placing children and families at continuing risk.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission can currently assess civil penalties against companies who fail to report a dangerous product. Criminal penalties are also available in particularly serious cases. In fact, in 1999, the CPSC assessed 10 times the amount of civil penalties assessed 10 years ago. But, even with this more vigorous enforcement, too many companies still do not report, especially in cases involving serious harm.

This legislative proposal would enhance the CPSC's civil and criminal enforcement authority. It would provide an added incentive for companies to comply with the law so that we can get dangerous products out of stores and consumers' homes more quickly.

My legislative proposal would also help to make some product recalls more effective by allowing the CPSC to choose an alternative remedy if the CPSC finds that the manufacturer's chosen remedy is not in the public interest. Under current law, a company with a defective product that is being recalled has the right to select the remedy to be offered to the public. My proposal would continue to permit the company to select the remedy in a product recall. My proposal would also, however, allow the CPSC to determine—after an opportunity for a hearing—that the remedy selected by the company is not in the public interest.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission helps to keep America's children and families safe. This legislation proposal would help the CPSC be even more effective in protecting the public from dangerous products. I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 12, 2000.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-8934. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled the "U.S. Department of Agriculture Mediation and Arbitration for Agriculture Products in Foreign Commerce Act of 2000"; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-8935. A communication from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relative to civilian personnel and Mentor-Protege Programs; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-8936. A communication from the Federal Maritime Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Ocean Common Carriers Subject to the Shipping Act of 1984" (Docket No. 99-10), received May 9, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8937. A communication from the Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury transmitting, pursuant to law, the

report of a rule entitled "Transfer and Repurchase of Government Securities" (RIN1550-AB38), received May 9, 2000; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-8938. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled the "Consumer Financial Privacy Act"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-8939. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to implementation of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program under the FY 2000 Department of Defense Appropriations Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-8940. A communication from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relative to civilian personnel and Mentor-Protege Programs; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-8941. A communication from the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Information Collection Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2000"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-8942. A communication from the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Code of Federal Regulations; Authority Citations", received May 9, 2000; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-8943. A communication from the Chairman, New York State Subcommittee on Sweatshops, transmitting a report entitled "Behind Closed Doors II: Another Look into the Underground Sweatshop Industry"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-8944. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "College Completion Challenge Grant Act of 2000"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-8945. A communication from the Office of the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revised OIG Civil Money Penalties Resulting from Public Law 104-191" (RIN0991-AA90), received May 4, 2000; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-515. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to the observance of the centennial of the Organic Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 27

Whereas, on January 17, 1898, the Kingdom of Hawaii was overthrown; and

Whereas, on July 7, 1898, the Republic of Hawaii was annexed by the United States by a Joint Resolution of Annexation; and

Whereas, after annexation, United States President William McKinley appointed, pursuant to the Joint Resolution, five commissioners to recommend to Congress "such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper"; and

Whereas, the five commissioners were United States Senators Shelly M. Cullom, chairman, and John T. Morgan; United States Representative Robert R. Hitt; and Hawaii residents Sanford B. Dole, and Walter F. Frear; and

Whereas, the commissioners held meetings and hearings in Honolulu and the neighbor islands in the fall of 1898; and

Whereas, on December 6, 1898, President William McKinley of the United States transmitted the report of the Hawaiian Commission, appointed pursuant to the "joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July 7, 1898; together with a copy of the civil and penal laws of Hawaii; and

Whereas, on April 30, 1900 the Congress of the United States passed the Organic Act; and

Whereas, the Organic Act provided for a government for the Territory of Hawaii; and

Whereas, the Hawaiian Islands consisted of the following islands: Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe, Molokini, Lehua, Kaula, Nihoa, Necker, Laysan, Gardner, Lisiansky, Ocean, French Frigates Shoal, Palmyra, Brooks Shoal, Pearl and Hermers Reef, Gambia Shoal and Dowsett and Maro Reef; and

Whereas, under the laws of the Kingdom of Hawaii, the Crown lands were declared to be inalienable; and

Whereas, under the Organic Act, the Crown lands were declared to be public domain and "subject to alienation and other uses as provided by law"; and

Whereas, On July 9, 1921 the Congress of the United States enacted the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and

Whereas, On March 18, 1959 the Congress of the United States enacted An Act to Provide for the Admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union; and

Whereas, in December 1999, representatives of the Department of Interior held reconciliation discussions within the Native Hawaiian communities regarding the unlawful overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2000, the Senate concurring. That the centennial anniversary of the passage of the Organic Act is hereby commemorated; and be it further

Resolved, That members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Twentieth Legislature, "Express Aloha" to the Native Hawaiian community on this centennial event that saddens many Native Hawaiians; and be it further

Resolved, That all members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, are encouraged to gather with the Native Hawaiian community at Iolani Palace on April 30, 2000, commemorating the centennial of the Organic Act; and be it further

Resolved, That this Concurrent Resolution serve as a reminder to the United States Congress of its involvement in the creation of the Organic Act; and be it further

Resolved, That this Concurrent Resolution serve as an invitation to President William Jefferson Clinton of the United States of America and the Congress of the United States to gather with the Native Hawaiian community at Iolani Palace on April 30, 2000, commemorating the Centennial of the Organic Act or at their earliest convenience; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the United States Secretary of State, the Attorney General of the United States, the United States Secretary of the Interior, the President of

the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Hawaii's Congressional delegation, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the governor of each state, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Hawaii, the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, and each member of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii.

POM-516. A resolution adopted by the House of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to the financial structure of the Coal Act; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 374

Whereas, Pennsylvania is a coal-producing and coal-consuming state that has benefited tremendously from the hard, dangerous work of retired coal miners; and

Whereas, The United States Government entered into a contract with coal miners in 1946 that created the United Mine Workers of America Health and Retirement Funds; and

Whereas, This contract was signed in the White House in a ceremony with President Harry Truman; and

Whereas, A Federal commission established by Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole concluded in 1990:

"Retired coal miners have legitimate expectations of health care benefits for life; that was the promise they received during their working lives and that is how they planned their retirement years. That commitment should be honored"; and

Whereas, This promise became law in 1992 when the Congress of the United States passed and President George Bush signed the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act (the Coal Act); and

Whereas, The Coal Act reiterated the promise of lifetime health benefits for retired coal miners and their dependents; and

Whereas, Congress intended the Coal Act to:

"(1) remedy problems with the provision and funding of health care benefits with respect to the beneficiaries of multiemployer benefit plans that provide health care benefits to retirees in the coal industry;

(2) allow for sufficient operating assets for such plans; and

(3) provide for the continuation of a privately financed self-sufficient program for the delivery of health care benefits to the beneficiaries of such plans"; and

Whereas, Certain court decisions have eroded the financial structure Congress put in place under the Coal Act; and

Whereas, These court decisions have placed the continued provision of health benefits to retired coal miners in jeopardy; and

Whereas, The President has included in his proposed budget \$346 million in general Federal funds over ten years to protect the long-term integrity of the Combined Benefit Fund for Retired Miners and their Dependents; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the President and the Congress of the United States to work together to enact legislation to reform the financial structure of the Coal Act by providing for an annual transfer of general Federal funds to the combined benefit fund addressing the shortfall created by the above-mentioned court cases; and be it further

Resolved, That, in accordance with the contract of 1946, the health care benefits promised to retired coal miners be continued, preserved and ensured; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES DURING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Under authority of the order of the Senate of May 11, 2000, the following reports of committees were submitted on May 12, 2000:

By Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. 2549: An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-292).

S. 2550: An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 2551: An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military construction, and for other purposes.

S. 2552: An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for defense activities of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 1999, the following reports of committees were submitted on May 12, 2000:

By Mr. SPECTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2553: An original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September, 30, 2001, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-293).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. JEFFORDS, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2311: A bill to revise and extend the Ryan White CARE Act programs under title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act, to improve access to health care and the quality of health care under such programs, and to provide for the development of increased capacity to provide health care and related support services to individuals and families with HIV disease, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-294).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 2554. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to prohibit the display of an individual's social security number for commercial purposes without the consent of the individual; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KERREY (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 2555. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income of individual taxpayers discharges of indebtedness attributable to certain forgiven

residential mortgage obligations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MACK (for himself and Mr. BREAUX):

S. 2556. A bill to make technical amendments to the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 regarding the implementation of the per diem prospective payment system for psychiatric hospitals; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 2554. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to prohibit the display of an individual's Social Security number for commercial purposes without the consent of the individual; to the Committee on Finance.

AMY BOYER'S LAW

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2554

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as "Amy Boyer's Law".

SEC. 2. PROTECTING PRIVACY BY PROHIBITING DISPLAY OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES WITHOUT CONSENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part A of title XI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN MISUSES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

"SEC. 1150A. (a) LIMITATION ON DISPLAY.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person may display to the public any individual's social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, without the affirmatively expressed consent, electronically or in writing, of such individual.

"(b) PROHIBITION OF WRONGFUL USE AS PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.—No person may obtain any individual's social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, for purposes of locating or identifying an individual with the intent to physically injure, harm, or use the identity of the individual for illegal purposes.

"(c) PREREQUISITES FOR CONSENT.—In order for consent to exist under subsection (a), the person displaying, or seeking to display, an individual's social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, shall—

"(1) inform the individual of the general purposes for which the number will be utilized and the types of persons to whom the number may be available; and

"(2) obtain affirmatively expressed consent electronically or in writing.

"(d) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

"(1) prohibit any use of social security numbers permitted or required under section 205(c)(2), section 7(a)(2) of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a note; 88 Stat. 1909), or section 6109(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

"(2) modify, limit, or supersede the operation of, or the conduct of any activity permitted under, the Fair Credit Reporting Act